

2-1-1959

The Citizens' Council, Vol. 4, No. 5

Citizens' Councils of America

Follow this and additional works at: https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens_news



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Citizens' Councils of America, "The Citizens' Council, Vol. 4, No. 5" (1959). *Newspapers and Journals*. 97.
https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens_news/97

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Citizens' Council Collection at eGrove. It has been accepted for inclusion in Newspapers and Journals by an authorized administrator of eGrove. For more information, please contact egrove@olemiss.edu.



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 4, No. 5

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—FEBRUARY 1959

Jackson, Mississippi

Virginia Mixes After Betrayal

Almond Praised In North

Reaction to the Virginia Surrender was fast and varied.

As expected, Federal officials and race-mixers had nothing but praise for the integration of nearly a dozen Virginia schools.

The evening of the first day of integration in Arlington and Norfolk, White House news secretary James Hagerty summed up President Eisenhower's feelings:

"He thinks it is a fine thing that this was all orderly today; that the student bodies, particularly in Norfolk, wanted their schools reopened; and that authorities were determined that there would be no disorder."

(Editor's Note—We can't help but wonder if the "authorities" were just half as determined to prevent integration as they were to prevent "disorder," would all this have happened?)

High praise for Gov. Almond came from the Nashville Tennessean, a publication faced with the problem of finding a new governor somewhere to approve of, now that Frank ("How-Long-O-How-Long") Clement has lost the reins in Tennessee.

The Nashville paper editorialized: "Almond emerged with the honor that is due wisdom and courage and good citizenship."

"When he saw that the law could not be thwarted by proper means, he steadfastly refused to play a demagogue's role."

"And the manner in which he measured up is especially commendable in that he turned his back on the tortured path of Governor Faubus of Arkansas in dealing with the Little Rock situation."

"Faubusism has now gone into almost total, and one hopes, permanent eclipse."

"Other Southern governors who oppose integration have ceased to look in the direction of Arkansas for advice and inspiration."

(Editor's Note—A few observations on this editorial: One might remark that Little Rock's schools are still segregated; that Gov. Faubus is the only Democrat in political life to be accorded nationwide stature in recent polls; that Almond did not "turn his back" on Faubus, but on the people of Virginia; that the only "honor" Almond emerged with is that accorded by others of like persuasion of whom, mercifully, there are but few in the deep South; and that the "eclipse" of which the editor writes is probably nothing more than the darkness which followed when he closed his eyes, hoping that the specter of Little Rock would disappear from his brainwashed and, no doubt, thoroughly integrated mind.)

Almond's Retreat was also noted by U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers. In a Feb. 7 speech to a New York law group, Rogers pointed to Virginia as "the end of efforts at resistance by all legal means."

"Desegregation is going to take place one way or another," he threatened, "and it is in the best interests of all concerned that Southern communities not wait until there are lawsuits and court decrees."

Rogers said integration by court order is "much less satisfactory than a voluntary solution," because tensions are heightened.

"We have seen, on the other hand, that where the individual citizens and the responsible officials have frankly faced the facts and have proceeded in good faith to formulate their own plans and to go forward with them, confusion and disorder have been largely avoided and substantial progress has been made."

The only alternative, Rogers warned, is "a period of dogged resistance, initiated for purposes of delay and resulting in increased tensions, with compliance finally coming

(See ALMOND, p. 4)

"... Vultures Of Tyranny"



Feds Invade Alabama's Capitol To Sue Lawmaker In C-R Case

"Vultures of tyranny fly low over our heads with beady eyes and greedy beaks."

"The Gestapo is among us, the inquisitors are in our land."

In these dramatic terms, Alabama state representative Grady Rogers voiced his sentiments after Federal agents invaded the Alabama State Capitol Feb. 6 to serve him with a Justice Department suit.

Rogers, who resigned as one of Macon County's two voting registrars before taking his seat in the Legislature, was charged with denying qualified Negroes the right to vote. He was summoned to the Capitol Rotunda from the House floor, and served with the suit by a Federal deputy.

When Rogers made his "Vultures of Tyranny" remarks to his House colleagues, he received a standing ovation. The Alabama House and Senate adopted a joint resolution condemning the incident as a "malicious insult to the state of Alabama, a deplored affront."

Two weeks later, on Feb. 23, the Justice Department appeared in Federal District Court in Montgomery, Ala., and showed the lengths to which it would go to force registration of Negro voters.

U. S. Attorney Joseph Ryan, Jr., charged Rogers and Macon County's other resigned registrar, E. P. Livingston, with using the "transparent device of hasty resignation" to frustrate the Federal Government.

(Editor's Note—Just how frustrated Atty. Ryan himself was is obvious from his argument, more of which follows.)

Ryan claimed that Rogers and Livingston had "no right to resign" because "voter registration is an indispensable prerequisite."

Alabama Attorney General Macdonald Gallion pointed out that the two resigned as registrars "in good faith" weeks before the suit was served.

Gallion added that Rogers was elected to the House and Livingston was appointed to the Macon County jury commission. Under the Alabama Constitution, he noted, no man can hold two paid public offices and

therefore their new posts prevent them from serving as registrars.

Ryan argued that since Alabama law provides no penalty for serving in two paid public offices simultaneously, therefore they should be required to serve as registrars until their successors are named.

To this, Nicholas Hare, an assistant attorney general, replied tersely:

If Ryan's contention were true, Hare said, and the registrars could not resign, then they would be held "in a form of involuntary servitude," and slavery is illegal and unconstitutional.

The suit claims that because 97 per cent of Macon County's 3100 eligible white citizens are registered voters while only 8 per cent of the 14,000 voting-age Negroes are registered, "the disparity has been brought about by racially discriminatory acts."

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., reserved ruling on the complaint, and took under advisement a state motion to quash the suit. The action was filed following a Federal Civil Rights Commission investigation during which Macon County voting records were subpoenaed.

As one aftermath of the suit, the Alabama Legislature passed a bill providing penalties of a \$10,000 fine and a year in jail for anyone who serves such suits on members of the Legislature while the lawmakers are in session.

Another bill adopted permits voter registrars to destroy voter application records after the 30-day time limit for appeal has expired.

In other Alabama racial developments, a Birmingham Negro minister, Calvin Wood, drew a 6-month jail term and a \$500 fine for urging his congregation to boycott segregated city buses last November. Earlier, Negro John Kelley was fined \$1000 and sentenced to 6 months in jail on the same charge.

In Montgomery, tensions mounted. And police commissioner Clyde Sellers promised to "take off the kid gloves" in dealing with Negro uprisings. A total of 28 Negroes were arrested after a nighttime incident (See VULTURES, p. 4)

Leaders Weaken As People Stand Firm

"Massive resistance" crumbled in the face of "massive betrayal" in Virginia during February.

More than 50 Negroes were admitted to 11 previously all-white schools in Arlington, Norfolk and Alexandria. Only the people of Warren County showed the will and the good sense to resist forced mixing of the races.

Virginia state courts joined Federal judges in overturning the so-called "massive resistance" program. And Gov. J. Lindsay Almond meekly capitulated, thereby drawing loud praise from the Northern press for his "statesmanship."

Delaware Residents Don't Want Negroes; Cops Handcuff Kids

Enraged residents of an all-white neighborhood in Wilmington, Delaware, demonstrated noisily against an unwelcome Negro family that moved into their neighborhood.

State police dispatched all available troopers to the area the night of Feb. 24, in an effort to break up the demonstration, touched off when Negro George Rayfield began moving his family into a house in an all-white section.

The Rayfields yelled for help when a crowd began gathering in front of their house at sundown.

Officers hurried to the scene, accompanied by vicious dogs.

A child threw a firecracker after the state police arrived, nearly creating a panic.

The valiant police finally succeeded in arresting four children and two women. One of the women was knocked down when she went to the aid of her teen-age son, when she saw officers roughly handcuffing the boy.

(Editor's Note—For their brave and noble actions in the face of an obviously-dangerous "mob" of women and children, we suggest that the state troopers who participated in this operation be made honorary paratroopers in the 101st Airborne Division, with full privileges of same, including the right to wear the Little Rock Occupation Ribbon, with perhaps a poison-oak leaf cluster.)

Nashville Next In Vultures' Path

The Federal Civil Rights Commission, their Southern collaborators, and assorted educationists are packing their carpetbags for a two-day conference in Nashville, Tenn., March 5 and 6.

Commission press agents arrived in the city 10 days before the meeting, and got off to a typical start by announcing bluntly that the conference will be closed to the public.

The advance men — modern-day-circus drummers, but not equipped with free passes to disperse—claimed that various unnamed school officials, state school superintendents, educational groups, and state advisory committees of the Commission will be on hand for 48 hours of scheming.

Featured on the program will be remarks by school officials who have pushed for integration. They'll relate their experiences, and outline the plans that worked and the plans that didn't, telling the errors to avoid if integration is to be foisted upon an unsuspecting populace.

Civil Rights Commission press agents displayed a marked reluctance to name any of the alleged "participants."

(Editor's Note—To our friends in Tennessee: We suggest you station yourselves at a choice vantage point near the Iris Room of the Hermitage Hotel in Nashville on March 5 and 6, and see for yourselves who shows up. You might give them a sample of real Southern hospitality — show them how happy you are that Gov. Clement brought the joys of integration to Tennessee's Capital City.)

Not since a day at Appomattox Court House nearly 100 years ago has Virginia witnessed such tragic circumstances.

Here is the chronology leading up to Virginia's humiliation:

Late in January, Federal and state courts held unconstitutional the laws which comprised the heart of the state's legal safeguards against integration.

Gov. Almond immediately took to the airwaves, to assure the people of Virginia they had nothing to fear, and to urge them "to stand firmly with me in this struggle."

Said Almond: "No price is too high to pay; no burden too heavy to bear; no consequence too grave to endure in defense of the right and duty of this Commonwealth to protect the people of Virginia."

"The people of Virginia have repeatedly made it crystal clear that they cannot and will not support a system of public education on a racially integrated basis. I make it equally clear that I cannot and that I will not break faith with them."

That was on Jan. 21. The next week, the Virginia General Assembly convened in special session. Almond pushed through a milk-sop proposal setting up a system of annual \$250 tuition grants for students who prefer private, segregated schools to public, integrated institutions.

At the same time, Almond rebuffed segregation leaders in the legislature, who urged him to support measures designed to prevent any public school race-mixing.

During State Senate debate on one bill, an administration leader announced his opposition, saying it was "incompatible with the Governor's program of containment."

As one observer put it, "Containment is a polite way of permitting, acquiescing in, and yielding to integration."

The reason for Almond's sudden switch from "keeping the faith" to "massive containment" is unknown. Some suspect he came under the influence of ex-Gov. John Battle, a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Then came Monday, Feb. 2 — dubbed "Blue Monday" by the Farmville, Va., Herald. That morning, 21 Negroes were admitted to a total of seven previously all-white schools in Norfolk and Arlington—and Reconstruction II was officially underway in the Old Dominion.

A news dispatch reported that Gov. Almond, unwilling to trust the people he had betrayed, "surrounded the seven schools with cordons of white-helmeted state police, armed with clubs."

In Norfolk, where schools had been closed for five months to prevent integration — and where private schools were reportedly functioning smoothly—17 Negroes entered white schools. Four more enrolled at a junior high school in Arlington.

(Editor's Note—This is progress, of a sort. Or maybe it's just Almond's way of demonstrating Virginia's superior brand of Southern Hospitality, as compared with Little Rock's. Anyway, he detailed state troopers to give the Negroes the red-carpet reception — no paratroopers needed here!)

The elaborate and well-armed reception committee which welcomed the Negroes drew praise from the

(See VIRGINIA, p. 4)

Official Publication of the CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA

Published monthly at 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi, by the
CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA

Subscription \$2.00 a year—payable in advance.

Group Subscriptions \$1.00 per Member
(Minimum of 50)

BULK RATES—Parcel Post Prepaid.

100 Copies—\$10.00 a month—\$108.00 a year
250 Copies—\$20.00 a month—\$216.00 a year
500 Copies—\$37.50 a month—\$415.00 a year

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such matter should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

Second Class Mail Privileges Authorized at Jackson, Mississippi

EDITORIAL BOARD

WALTER C. GIVHAN	ALABAMA
Acting Chairman, Citizens' Councils of Alabama	
ROBERT E. BROWN	ARKANSAS
Director, Citizens' Councils of Arkansas	
DR. GEORGE A. DOWNS	FLORIDA
Executive Secretary, Citizens' Councils of Florida	
R. CARTER PITTMAN	GEORGIA
President, States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc.	
W. M. RAINACH	LOUISIANA
President, Citizens' Councils of Louisiana, Inc.	
ROBERT B. PATTERSON	MISSISSIPPI
Executive Secretary, Citizens' Councils of Mississippi	
B. A. GRAHAM	SOUTH CAROLINA
Chairman, Citizens' Councils of South Carolina	
RICHARD BURROW, JR.	TENNESSEE
Advisory Board, Tenn. Federation for Constitutional Govt.	
DR. B. E. MASTERS	TEXAS
President, Citizens' Councils of Texas	
W. J. SIMMONS	Editor

A Time for Planning

This is the season of the year when all of us are making plans for the days and months ahead.

We're drawing up lists of things we'd like to accomplish. And, more likely than not, we're checking our finances to see how well we can afford to do the things we've planned.

You are doing this in your home, on your farm, in your business. We are doing this in our office. But there's one big difference between the way you make your plans and the way we make ours.

When you sit down to figure out your budget, you can generally estimate pretty accurately what your income is going to be this year—and what expenses you're likely to have. We can't. We have to wait to do our figuring until you've done yours—until all of you who support the Citizens' Council movement decide what you'd like to see us accomplish, and how much it's worth to you in dollars and cents to help us get the job done.

Let's be perfectly frank. Right now, our desk is stacked high and the drawers are crammed full of letters, memos, clippings—all of them filled with ideas for projects we'd like to see the Citizens' Council movement study.

Some of them are good ideas, some aren't. But if only 10 per cent of the ideas in our "future book" were workable, we still wouldn't be able to start all of the projects at once. Not enough time, and not enough money.

The fact that continually amazes the experts is that we've been able to accomplish so much, to handle as many projects successfully as we have, with such a small staff and limited budget.

Only YOU—all of you—can determine how much work you want us to do for you; how prepared you want us to be if trouble comes to YOUR community.

Our front-line forces are organized and on the battlefield. They have been for years. But any good tactician knows that forces already committed don't win battles. It's the RESERVE STRENGTH that wins. And reserve strength is what we need to accumulate NOW—before we need it.

The greater our strength in reserve, the more new projects we can undertake. And the more new jobs we do, the better-prepared we are to meet any challenge that comes YOUR way.

We are winning this fight. It is true that our adversaries have succeeded in forcing 165 Negroes into formerly all-white public schools in the states of Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and in communities where the die-easys held control. This leaves them 2,300,000 Negroes still to go in the 10 so-called Deep South states. It has taken them five years, Federal coercion and untold sums of money to "integrate" the 165.

Meanwhile, national opinion has positively been shifting in our favor, and the will to resist grows daily.

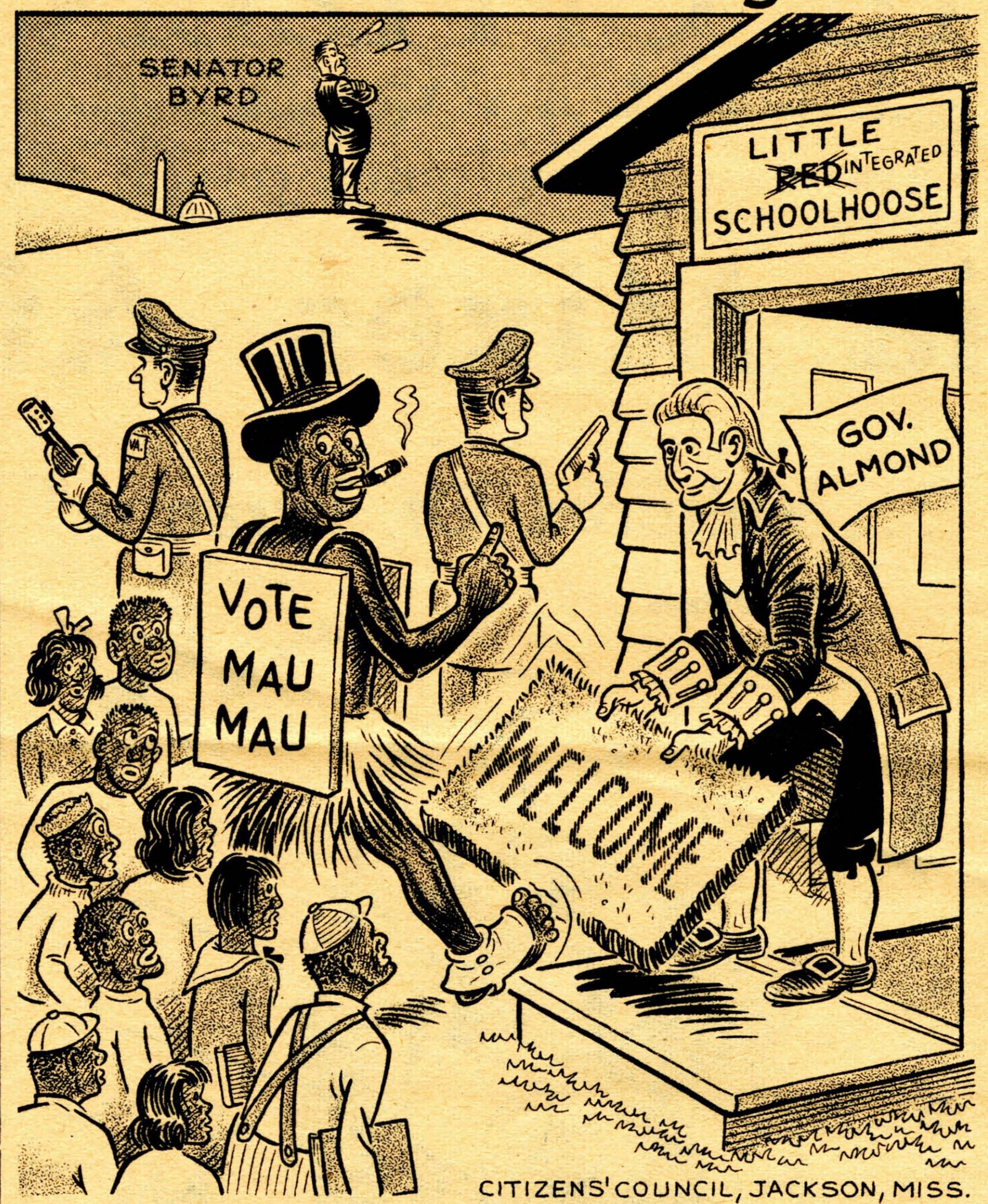
We repeat. We are winning this fight. But our enemies are powerful and well-financed. Let us not forget that fact for a single moment. Before final victory is ours, before sanity is restored to our Government's position on race relations, we must carry the battle to the enemy and defeat him on his home grounds. And to mount such an offensive requires an ever-increasing reserve strength.

Before you decide how much this organization is worth to you, ask yourself how much it MIGHT be worth in the future. Then, dig as deep as you can to help finance the ONLY organization that's telling your story to the nation; the ONLY organization that's defeating the enemy at his own game of opinion-molding.

What's it worth to you? There's no such thing as getting something for nothing. Everything you want us to do costs money. How much money will YOU give us to do the job?

This has been a long editorial. We haven't meant to frighten you with some of the things we've said, but take our word for it, the prospects seem frightening at times! We hope we have impressed upon you the necessity of being ready—in advance—to meet any emergency. Otherwise, it could be a case of too little, too late. We're sure you won't let this happen.

"Here's To 'Brave' Virginia.."



Massive Betrayal

Personal to the people of Virginia:

Despite what the race-mixing propagandists say, we know YOU have not surrendered. Your leaders—maybe. But you—the rank and file white citizens of the Commonwealth—NEVER!

We know this. But does the rest of the nation? Does the world? Of course not. In the North, and overseas, the word has gone out that indomitable Virginia—the "mother of Presidents"—has meekly capitulated, and become another recipient of the "glories of integration."

Our hearts go out to you. You have been cruelly betrayed. Your leaders—men in whom you trusted—have turned their backs on you in your hour of tribulation.

Thus has been written another chapter in that Southern epic which might well be called "The Case of the Gutless Governors."

While you—the people—were standing fast, what was your governor doing? This writer saw and heard him deliver a magnificent TV address reassuring the people of Virginia that he would not surrender to Federal pressure. Then, a scant few days later, the collapse. Why?

On TV, he said: "No price is too high to pay; no burden too heavy to bear; no consequence too grave to endure."

"The people of Virginia have repeatedly made it crystal clear that they cannot and will not support a system of public education on a racially integrated basis. I make it equally clear that I cannot and that I will not break faith with them."

What happened? Why were schools in Alexandria, in Norfolk, in Arlington opened to Negroes? Is this not inconsistent with your governor's pledge to you? We repeat—WHAT HAPPENED? What caused your governor to change his policy almost overnight from "massive resistance" to "massive surrender"? Who or what was behind the "massive sell-out"?

Is your governor so obsessed with his own importance that he feels it would be beneath his "dignity" to go to jail—if need be—to keep your schools the way you want them?

Is he so impressed with his own "statesmanship" that he shrinks from a head-on collision with Federal force, and instead, in a display of "massive cupidity," passes the buck to the General Assembly while unwelcome Negroes force their way into the heretofore all-white schools of a heretofore proud people?

Does he have so little confidence in you—the people who elected him—that he feels it necessary to surround the schools with armed state police to prevent you from entering upon the property bought, built, and maintained with your tax dollars?

Does he find the thought of conflict so distasteful that he follows the easy course of "massive capitulation"?

Is he so stupid as to think that "token" integration will satisfy the powerful forces which rejoice over Virginia's disgrace?

Is he so blind that he cannot see the dusky hordes of Negroes lurking in the shadows, jubilant over the red-carpet reception of the first black beneficiaries of what will eventually become "massive integration"?

If this struggle were a war in the conventional sense, and if your governor were leading an army, he should be court-martialed for cowardice. If he were a private in the ranks, he should be summarily punished for desertion in the face of the enemy.

But there are no court-martials in the war for men's minds; no one is shot for betraying a principle on the altar of expediency.

We would hesitate to give advice from this distance. We are certain that you—the people of Virginia—have enough good sense to know that you have been betrayed; and enough pride and honor to make certain that it never happens again. Your weapon is the ballot-box.

People of Virginia, you have our sympathy. All the more because we realize, those of us in other Southern states, that what has happened to you COULD happen to us, and WILL happen to us if we relax our vigilance for a fleeting second.

The single ray of sunlight shining through the black clouds of your despair is the valiant display of unanimity by the courageous white residents of Front Royal and Warren County. THEIR children are not integrated. YOURS DO NOT HAVE TO BE!

Negro Crime Rate Alarms Cleveland

Concern over the steady and spectacular upsurge of Negro crime is mounting in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer assigned a reporter to interview key Negro and white community leaders. His story contains a number of startling disclosures, including a statement that everyone he interviewed—Negro and white alike—"accepted the proposition" that public records prove that "Negroes do commit crimes out of proportion to the rest of the population."

The reporter asked two questions: Is there something the Negro community should do on its own initiative about Negro crime? And even if you have no special responsibility, wouldn't it be in your own interest—from the standpoint of better race relations—to shoulder such a responsibility anyway?

All the Negroes except one were against any special action by Negroes aimed at lowering Negro crime rates. Significantly, the executive directors of the NAACP and the Urban League both felt nothing special could or should be done.

All the Negroes except one pointed out that the difference between Negroes and other groups is that the others band together by choice, but the Negro aim is not to unite with each other, but to identify separately with the other groups. For example, Negro Catholics wish to be regarded as Catholics, not as Negroes.

The one Negro who disagreed, newspaper publisher W. O. Walker, maintained that "Negroes are a definite group, and any group has an obligation over and beyond its community responsibility."

Statistics presented with the interviews quoted the Cleveland detective bureau's racial breakdown of unsolved crimes. Police reported that for crimes of violence, such as murders, rapes, shootings, stabbings, robberies and purse snatchings, more than 73 per cent of the assaults were Negroes. Whites accounted for not quite 27 per cent, and the white group includes Puerto Ricans.

For example, the detective bureau said 21 Negroes were wanted on rape charges, to 8 whites. Negroes are being sought for 524 robberies, while 189 whites are suspects in that category. Negroes are wanted for 7 murders, 9 cuttings and stabbings and 20 shootings, while there are no whites wanted for murder or stabbing, and only one faces a shooting complaint.

In Cleveland's Common Pleas Court, during 1958 a total of 1056 persons were convicted through Dec. 8. Of this total, 586 were Negroes, 470 were white. This makes the Negro crime percentage 55½ per cent. Negroes had a big numerical lead in narcotics offenses, robberies, larceny and crimes of violence.

These statistics, coupled with the Negro community's seeming unwillingness to face facts and admit that a problem exists, caused the Plain Dealer to comment editorially:

"Most Negro leaders did not think there was something special the Negro sub-community should do on its own initiative to help curb crime."

"One reaction was that this would constitute a special form of segregation, which we don't believe is so, any more than it is with Jewish persons trying to keep other Jews out of trouble, or Catholics or Protestants striving to regulate the conduct of other members of their faiths."

"We should say that all such efforts, intelligently carried out and pursued in cooperation with constituted authority, will be good."

Doctors Says Color Controls Likely Soon

A medical historian has told Missouri doctors that recent discoveries suggest that man may soon be able to control the color of his skin.

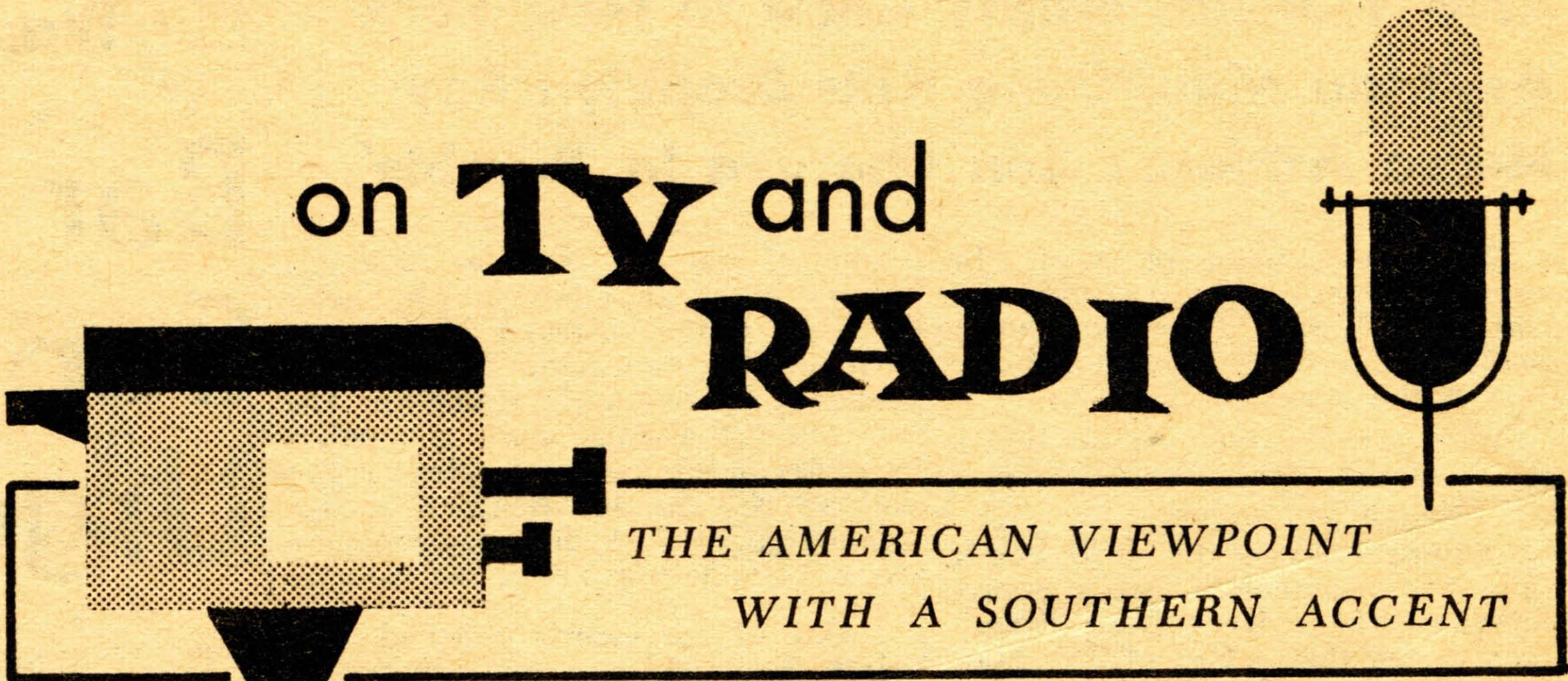
Dr. Morris Fishbein of Chicago told the Missouri Academy of General Practice in St. Louis that a hormone in the brain's pituitary gland has been shown to control the color of skin, hair and eyes. The hormone stimulates the activity of melanocytes, in the pigmented cells that give color to skin, eyes and hair.

"If our knowledge of this hormone is carried to its complete conclusion," he said, "the time may come when pigmentation of human beings in red, yellow, brown, black and white may be controllable."

Dr. Fishbein told newsmen they could carry the speculation from there, adding that it may allow persons to change the color of their eyes or prevent grey hair.

It could also convert Negroes or Indians into blondes, or give the white man swarthy features if he desires.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM



TELEVISION

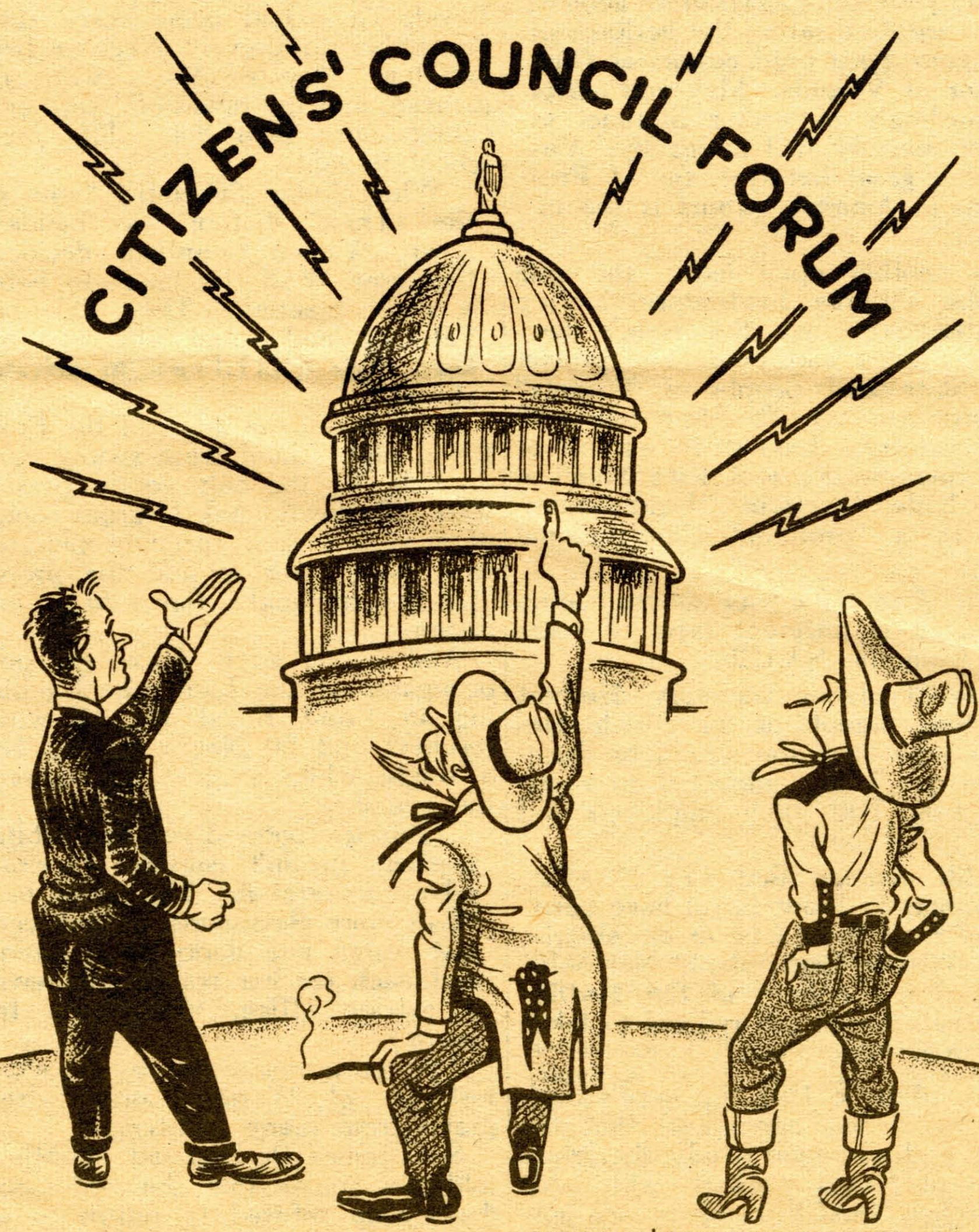
ALABAMA Dothan—WTVY-TV Channel 9, Wednesday 10 p.m. Montgomery — WCOV-TV Channel 20, Sunday afternoon.		Jackson — WLBT (TV) Channel 3, Sunday 3:45 p.m. Jackson — WJTV (TV) Channel 12, Sunday 11:15 p.m.	
ARKANSAS Little Rock—KATV (TV) Channel 7, Monday 6:15 p.m.		MONTANA Glendive — KXGN-TV Channel 5, Schedule not received.	
ILLINOIS Harrisburg — WSIL-TV Channel 3, Monday 2:15 p.m.		SOUTH CAROLINA Anderson — WAIM-TV Channel 40, Sunday 1:30 p.m.	
LOUISIANA Lafayette — KLFY-TV Channel 10, Schedule not received. New Orleans — WJMR-TV Channels 13 and 20, Sunday 6 p.m.		VIRGINIA Hampton-Norfolk WVEC-TV Channel 15, Saturday afternoon. Richmond—WTVR (TV) Channel 6, Monday 6:30 p.m.	
MINNESOTA Duluth — WDSM-TV Channel 6, Sunday 10:15 a.m.		WISCONSIN Madison — WISC-TV Channel 3, Wednesday 7:45 a.m.	
MISSISSIPPI Columbus — WCBI-TV Channel 4, Friday 5:45 p.m.		WYOMING Casper—KSPR-TV Channel, 6 Schedule not received.	

RADIO

ALABAMA Athens — WJOF (1000 kc.) Sunday 6 p.m. Bay Minette — WBCA (1150 kc.) Saturday 2 p.m. Dothan — WDIG (1450 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m. Evergreen — WBLO (1470 kc.) Sunday 2 p.m. Russellville — WWWR (920 kc.) Tuesday 4:45 p.m.		Daytona Beach — WDAT (1590 kc.) Sunday 5 p.m. Fernandina Beach — WFBF (1570 kc.) Schedule not received. Kissimmee—WRWB (1220 kc.) Schedule not received. St. Augustine — WFOY (1240 kc.) Friday 8 p.m.	
ARIZONA Bisbee — KSUN (1230 kc.) Sunday 8:30 p.m. Safford — KGLU (1480 kc.) Tuesday 5:45 p.m.		GEORGIA Alma — WCQS (1400 kc.) Schedule not received. Atlanta — WAGA (590 kc.) Schedule not received. Atlanta — WYZE (1480 kc.) Sunday 7 p.m. Calhoun — WCCA (900 kc.) Thursday 3:15 p.m. Cordele — WMJM (1490 kc.) Schedule not received. Covington — WGFS (1430 kc.) Saturday 9:45 a.m. Dalton — WRCD (1430 kc.) Saturday 7 a.m. Griffin — WHIE (1320 kc.) Sunday 6 p.m. Monroe — WMRE (1490 kc.) Saturday 12:30 p.m. Valdosta — WGAJ (910 kc.) Tuesday 7:30 p.m. Winder — WIMO (1300 kc.) Monday 10:45 a.m.	
ARKANSAS Benton — KBBA (690 kc.) Thursday 7:35 a.m. Helena — KFFA (1360 kc.) Monday 9 p.m. Little Rock — KTHS (1090 kc.) Sunday 7:15 p.m. Monticello—WHBM (1430 kc.) Sunday 5:10 p.m.		IDAHO Coeur D'Alene — KVNI (1240 kc.) Sunday 4 p.m.	
CALIFORNIA El Centro — KICO (1490 kc.) Saturday 8:15 p.m. Ridgecrest — KRCK (1360 kc.) Saturday 12 noon.		ILLINOIS Belleville — WIBV (1260 kc.) Saturday 4:45 p.m. Danville — WITY (980 kc.) Friday 6:45 p.m. Lincoln — WPRC (1370 kc.) Wednesday 12:45 p.m. Mattoon — WLBH (1170 kc.) Sunday 5:30 p.m.	
COLORADO Canon City — KRLN (1400 kc.) Tuesday 5:45 p.m. Greeley — KFKA (1310 kc.) Thursday 6:30 p.m. Pueblo — KDZA (1230 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m.		KANSAS Mission — KBKC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8 a.m.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington area — WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.			
FLORIDA Avon Park — WAUP (1390 kc.) Schedule not received. Crestview — WJSB (1050 kc.) Wednesday 8:45 a.m.			

KENTUCKY Columbia — WAIN (1270 kc.) Monday 4:15 p.m. Madisonville — WFMW (730 kc.) Friday 6:15 p.m. Mayfield — WNGO (1320 kc.) Sunday 2:15 p.m. Prestonsburg — WDOC (1310 kc.) Sunday 1:15 p.m. Vanceburg—WKKS (1570 kc.) Monday 2:15 p.m. Whitesburg WTCW (920 kc.) Sunday 4:45 p.m. Winchester — WWKY (1380 kc.) Sunday 10:45 a.m.		Macon — WMBC (1400 kc.) Sunday 12:15 p.m. McComb — WAPF (980 kc.) Saturday 8 a.m. Natchez — WMIS (1240 kc.) Sunday 3 p.m. Newton — WBKN (1410 kc.) Tuesday 11:45 a.m. Oxford—WSUH (1240 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m. Philadelphia — WHOC (1490 kc.) Sunday 2:45 p.m. Starkville — WSSO (1230 kc.) Saturday 6:45 a.m. Tupelo — WELO (1490 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m. Tupelo — WTUP (1380 kc.) Sunday 8:15 a.m. West Point — WROB (1450 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m. Winona — WONA (1570 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m. Yazoo City — WAZF (1230 kc.) Thursday 12:30 p.m.		OKLAHOMA Enid — KCRC (1390 kc.) Monday 6:30 p.m. McAlester — KTMC (1400 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.	
LOUISIANA Homer — KVHL (1320 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m. Houma — KCIL (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m. Jonesville — KLEC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8:45 a.m. Opelousas — KSLO (1230 kc.) Friday 6:30 p.m. West Monroe — KUZN (1310 kc.) Saturday 12 noon. Winnsboro — KMAR (1570 kc.) Saturday 4:30 p.m.		MISSOURI Clinton — KDKD (1280 kc.) Schedule not received. Kansas City Area—KBKC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8 a.m.		PENNSYLVANIA Altoona — WRTA (1430 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m.	
MASSACHUSETTS Westfield — WDEW (1570 kc.) Saturday 5 p.m.		MONTANA Glendive — KXGN (1400 kc.) Schedule not received.		SOUTH CAROLINA Belton — WHPB (1390 kc.) Sunday 12:15 p.m. Bennettsville — WBSC (1550 kc.) Saturday 5:45 p.m. Florence — WJMX (970 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m. Greenville — WMUU (1260 kc.) Schedule not received. Lancaster — WLCM (1360 kc.) Sunday 6:15 p.m. Laurens — WLBG (860 kc.) Sunday 1:05 p.m. Orangeburg — WDIX (1150 kc.) Saturday 7 p.m. Sumter — WSSC (1340 kc.) Saturday 4:45 p.m.	
MISSISSIPPI Aberdeen — WMPA (1240 kc.) Friday 5:30 p.m. Booneville — WBIP (1400 kc.) Monday 1:15 p.m. Brookhaven — WJMB (1340 kc.) Wednesday 2:15 p.m. Canton — WDOB (1370 kc.) Thursday 10:00 a.m. Clarksdale—WROX (1450 kc.) Monday 12:15 p.m. Cleveland — WCLD (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m. Columbia — WCJU (1450 kc.) Monday 7:45 a.m. Columbus — WACR (1050 kc.) Friday 12 noon. Forest — WMAG (860 kc.) Sunday 7:15 a.m. Greenwood — WGRM (1240 kc.) Monday 9:05 p.m. Indianola — WNLA (1380 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m. Jackson—WJDX (620 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m. Kosciusko — WKOZ (1350 kc.) Sunday 12 noon. Louisville — WLSM (1270 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.		NEBRASKA Chadron — KCSR (1450 kc.) Sunday 2 p.m. Holdrege — KUVR (1380 kc.) Schedule not received.		TENNESSEE Crossville — WAEW (1330 kc.) Saturday 11 a.m. Manchester — WMSR (1320 kc.) Sunday 1:30 p.m. Milan — WKBJ (1600 kc.) Sunday 3 p.m. Murfreesboro — WGNS (1450 kc.) Sunday 9 p.m. Sparta — WSMT (1050 kc.) Friday 1 p.m. Union City — WTUC (1580 kc.) Saturday 8:30 a.m., Sunday 1:45 p.m. Winchester — WCDT (1340 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.	
		NEW JERSEY Vineland—WWBZ (1360 kc.) Monday 7 p.m.		TEXAS Atlanta — KALT (900 kc.) Friday 2:45 p.m. Brownsville — KBOR (1600 kc.) Tuesday 8 p.m. Carthage — KGAS (1590 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m. Edinburg — KURV (710 kc.) Sunday 9:30 p.m. Gainesville — KGAF (1580 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m. Kermit — KERB (600 kc.) Saturday 5 p.m. Levelland — KLVN (1230 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m. Littlefield — KVOW (1490 kc.) Saturday 4:30 p.m. Pasadena — KRCT (650 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m. Terrell — KTER (1570 kc.) Monday 6:30 p.m. Tyler — KTBB (600 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.	
		NORTH CAROLINA Albemarle—WZKY (1580 kc.) Saturday 9:45 a.m. Kinston — WISP (1230 kc.) Sunday 9:45 a.m. Lexington—WBUY (1440 kc.) Wednesday 7 p.m. New Bern — WHIT (1450 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m. Reidsville — WREV (1220 kc.) Wednesday 1 p.m. Washington — WOOW (1340 kc.) Wednesday 1:45 p.m.		VIRGINIA Falls Church — WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m. Fredericksburg — WFVA (1230 kc.) Saturday 7 p.m. Gloucester — WDDY (1420 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m. Norfolk — WLOW (1400 kc.) Schedule not received. Richmond—WMBC (1380 kc.) Sunday 10 p.m. South Boston — WHLF (1400 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m. Virginia Beach — WBOF (1600 kc.) Sunday 3:15 p.m.	
		OHIO Chillicothe—WBEX (1490 kc.) Sunday 6:45 p.m. Dover — WJER (1450 kc.) Sunday 9:45 p.m. Massillon — WTIG (990 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.		WASHINGTON Pullman — KOFE (1150 kc.) Monday 12:45 p.m. Yakima — KIMA (1460 kc.) Saturday 8:15 p.m.	
				WEST VIRGINIA Morgantown — WAJR (1440 kc.) Monday 7:05 p.m. Parkersburg — WCEF (1050 kc.) Thursday	

The Truth For A Change!



SUBSCRIBE NOW

Citizens' Councils
813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi
Please enter my subscription to the Citizens' Council as follows and find payment enclosed:
☐ For One Year.....\$2.00
(Please Print)
Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

Race Violence Erupts Anew In New York As 'Mau Mau' Gang Kills Brooklyn Boy; Negro Athlete's Son Charged In 'Rumble'

The latest victim of Mau Mau terrorists was a 17-year-old New York boy, Tony Labanchino, shot to death in a crowded Brooklyn theater district the night of Feb. 23.

Police arrested four Puerto Ricans, members of a gang which calls itself the "Mau Maus."

Authorities said the dead youth and two companions left a penny arcade, where five "Mau Maus" confronted them. One of the "Mau Maus" pulled a .22 pistol and fired four shots.

Two of the bullets struck Labanchino in the face, a third wounded John Lombardi, 17, in the hand, and the fourth shot shattered a window of the penny arcade, narrowly missing several bystanders.

Officers apprehended four of the five "Mau Maus" after a five-block chase. The Puerto Ricans, 16 and 17 years old, were charged with murder, and apparently must forsake their native practices for justice, New York style, barring tear-stained intervention by assorted minority groups.

The same night, other New York officers jailed the son of a well-known Negro baseball star. David Campanella, 15, was one of 18 youths arrested as they prepared for what police called "a racial grudge fight" in a vacant lot in the Queens district.

Young Campanella, whose father, Negro baseball star Roy Campanella, was paralyzed last year in an automobile accident, was reportedly the leader of a Negro gang which had challenged a group of white youths who objected to the Negroes taking over a bowling alley.

Young Campanella was taken to a youth detention home, where he was held overnight. Next day, Feb. 24, he confessed to New York police that he took part in a drugstore burglary in January.

Campanella's father, Roy, was in Vero Beach, Fla., the winter training

Dat Ole Black Magic

A new excuse for losing cropped up last month in Africa. Seems that a Negro soccer team in Mombasa, Kenya, had been losing all its home games. This disturbed the fans, which in turn disturbed the team's owners.

So the team huddled, and came up with the excuse of the year: They can't win a game on their home grounds, the players said, because "witch doctors have cast a spell on their dressing room."

A club official immediately announced that he'd hire a rival witch doctor to chase the "evil spirits" out of the dressing room.

We haven't heard yet whether his efforts were successful.

Almond Praised In North

(Continued from p. 1)

pursuant to court orders and on a more or less haphazard basis."

Rogers called Virginia's surrender "a milestone . . . the end of a chapter . . . the end of efforts at resistance by all legal means."

"There is cause for encouragement," he declared, "for believing that reason and wisdom are coming to the fore."

This sentiment was echoed by much of the Northern press. The Feb. 16 issue of Life magazine ran an article, for example, headed "Calm and Hopeful Integration Start."

Said Life (speaking Luce-ly): "The peaceful transition went a long way to restore the climate of inevitability of integration in the South, which had been badly disturbed a year and a half ago by violence and diehard defiance in Little Rock."

(Editor's Note — All Life staff members who believe in the "climate of inevitability" are hereby invited to come to Mississippi. The only thing inevitable here is that someone will be "badly disturbed" if any sociological "weathermen" go monkeying around with our educational "climate.")

On the other side, one Virginia organization issued a strong blast at the Almond capitulation.

The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties issued a statement summarizing the situation, and headed: "Massive resistance did not fail—it was never tried!"

Defenders president Robert B. Crawford wrote "Communications received from all over the state indicate that the people are not surrendering and will continue to fight."

From New York, a noted authority on Constitutional law, Hamilton A. Long, addressed an open letter to

camp of the Los Angeles Dodgers, where he is an advisor. The boy's mother, Ruthe, showed up at the juvenile detention home late at night, escorted by two surly strangers. She was told that she must get police permission for her son's release. But as she left the building, newspaper photographer Jack Beaumohl of the New York Mirror raised his camera.

One of her escorts objected. In fact, Beaumohl said, the man threw him over a car hood, broke his camera and beat him. A reporter for the same paper, Philip Pollock, was warned by Ruthe to "get away or you'll get bashed, too."

Beaumohl swore out a warrant for the arrest of his assailant, known only as "Dallas," on assault charges.

And the incident so unnerved Ruthe that she completely forgot about asking the police to let her son out of jail, and departed with her two male companions in a shiny big Cadillac.

(Editor's Note—As some sports-writer once said, "Class will tell." It did.)

Troops Sent To Curb Native Riots In Tense Africa

A new racial crisis is shaping up in Africa.

Reports from Blantyre, in the British protectorate of Nyasaland, in Southeast Africa, say native rioters have touched off demonstrations which required military and air units to quell.

The premier of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, has called out the territorial reservists, and thousands of young white men have left their homes and jobs to report for military duty in an all-out effort to stem the tide of racial unrest.

On Feb. 24, British-led troops had to use guns and tear-gas against the rioting Africans. In one city, a Royal Air Force plane flew low over the heads of the mob and dropped tear-gas bombs, while ground troops opened fire.

Other reports from Brazzaville, in the newly-formed Congo Republic, tell of native rioting and pillaging. Government troops have killed more than 50 demonstrators, but the mobs show no signs of relenting.

Informed observers note a chain-reaction effect in the native uprisings, a strategy often used by Communists to foment unrest throughout an entire area. These observers wonder if mineral-rich Africa is becoming the target of the latest Red drive for domination-by-revolt.

Gov. Almond, captioned "Your resignation—or impeachment?"

Long told Almond: "I, for one, say you are thus selling our America down the river—selling us into despotism of Government-over-man—by your anti-Constitution actions. You are desecrating the heritage of all your great predecessors as Governor of Virginia. May you suffer accordingly in your lifetime, as your memory will in history: Virginia's great betrayer, foe of Free Man in America. Yours is the infamy."

In another open letter, this one to the Virginia Legislature, Long pointed out that the state's lawmakers are "oath-bound to protect the State and people of Virginia" against Almond, "by impeachment" if necessary. Long is author of "Usurpers — Foes of Free Man", a book hailed by eminent legal authorities as a "profound Constitutional study."

The Front Royal determination produced a different type of reaction from the NAACP.

NAACP labor secretary Herbert Hill said parents of the 20-odd Negroes who have the school to themselves are being subjected to reprisals, from both their employers and their union local.

Hill claimed that six NAACP members in Front Royal have been fired from their jobs in an American Viscose Corp. plant. Not only that, but the local of the Textile Workers Union has refused to take up their "grievances."

According to Hill, the local's business agent has announced that the union will no longer handle the grievances of Negro workers. Hill adds that other NAACP members face possible dismissal by their employers.

But Warren & Co. Go On And On

Bar Association Critical Of Supreme Court Red Rulings; Urges Congressional Action

The U. S. Supreme Court has been sharply criticized by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. The group, which represents more than 200,000 of the nation's top lawyers, passed a number of resolutions aimed at the high court during a midwinter meeting in Chicago Feb. 24.

ABA delegates heard a report prepared by the special committee on Communist tactics and strategy, then gave overwhelming approval to a series of resolutions questioning recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings on Communists and subversion.

Left-wing lawyers attempted to water down the statements, but they were shouted down on the floor.

The resolutions propose that Congress enact remedial legislation whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that a U. S. Supreme Court decision has weakened the nation's internal security.

This would include a specific pronouncement of Congressional intention that state statutes covering sedition against the United States shall be enforceable.

Another resolution urged lawyers to recommend that the House of Representatives act to strengthen the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Attorneys were also urged to recommend to Congress the prompt and careful consideration and study of recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and passage of amendments to the laws involved, so as to remove any doubt as to the intent of Congress.

The action came on the heels of a series of Supreme Court decisions throwing out state sedition laws, forcing states to admit Communists to the practice of law, and other perversions of the Constitution sufficient to gladden the heart of every Red.

In spite of the stern censure by top representatives of the legal profession—or perhaps because of it—the Supreme Court continued its policy of bending over backwards to give suspected subversives the same Constitutional rights they deny to most Americans.

While the American Bar Association was acting, the Supreme Court handed down a decision blocking a Florida Supreme Court ruling. The Florida court had ordered representatives of the NAACP to answer questions of a state legislative committee, set up to determine the degree of Communist infiltration in the NAACP.

Three NAACP officials were directed by the Florida high court to answer questions asking whether they

are members of the Miami branch of the NAACP, and whether they know other members of the branch.

But the U. S. Supreme Court cast a jaundiced eye on such obviously logical proceedings. Warren & Co. told the NAACP leaders to forget about answering the questions, and take refuge beneath the sheltering wing of the proclaimers of the "law of the land."

Reaction in Congress to the ABA resolutions followed expectations. Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee took time out from attacking the Un-American Activities Committee to tell the House that the ABA was behaving in a "most irresponsible and most unseemly" manner.

Another member of the Judiciary committee voiced a more typical reaction. Rep. Robert Ashmore (D-S.C.) said he was glad the lawyers "finally have come to feel that the Supreme Court is not above criticism."

(Editor's Note — No doubt through sheer coincidence, Chief Justice Earl Warren announced his resignation from the American Bar Association shortly before the delegates voted to criticize the court over which His High-and-Mightiness presides. Needless to say, Warren found it unnecessary to give a reason for his resignation.)

Virginia Betrayed

(Continued from p. 1)

chairman of the Arlington County school board, David Krupsaw, who said the fact there was no violence proves that "if public officials are sincere and firm, disorders and breaches of the peace do not happen. The rabble-rousing element is basically cowardly and always yields when confronted with firmness and dignity."

(Editor's note — We understand that one not-so-cowardly Arlington resident, totally unimpressed with Almond's "dignity," sent the Governor a gift to remind him of his "sincerity." The gift—30 pieces of silver.)

Three white schools in Alexandria were the next to reap the rewards of Almond's "keeping the faith." On Feb. 10, nine Negroes entered the Alexandria schools, with the usual storm-troopers on hand in case the "natives" became restless.

More fortunate were Charlottesville students. On Jan. 29, after Almond, the City Commission, and the school board had given up, a freak decision by Federal Appeals Judge Simon E. Sobeloff in Baltimore, postponed their "keeping the faith" until September. Sobeloff's previous replies to pleas from other Virginia communities for a delay in integration were all alike: "NOW is the time."

The Almond policy of "massive capitulation" failed to reckon with the hardy souls of Warren County. Their only high school — in Front Royal, Va. — had been closed since September to prevent Negroes from entering. Private classes were organized, and the townsfolk were educating more than 800 white high-school students.

When Judge Sobeloff's "now is the time" dictum was handed down, Warren Countians decided that now WAS the time—to hold a mass meeting. They did, on Feb. 13, and voted 545 to 4 to keep their children in private classes.

Thus, when the doors of the Front Royal high school were swung open on Feb. 19, the only youths present were 22 bewildered Negroes—some of them, it is said, specially imported from New York to add the proper "blackboard jungle" flavor to the occasion.

And as we go to press, the only occupants of the high school building in Front Royal are 10 white teachers and 20 Negro pupils. Not a single white student has entered the school.

(Editor's note—Even the white teachers needn't consider themselves "integrated." The school has 30 or more classrooms, so they can just assign one dinky to a room, and each teacher would still have a private office, with space to spare.)

The courageous action by the white residents of Warren County drew praise from many quarters.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) told the Senate that the white students who refused to return to an integrated school are an "inspiration

for all the South to stand steadfast under the lash of Federal court tyranny."

"The people of Mississippi and the South are deeply grateful," he said, adding that Warren Countians are "making a fight for the entire South" and upholding its "most deep-seated and highest traditions."

Eastland added that even though the court integration order "came like a thunderclap, they did not knuckle down to the NAACP. Thus the ultimate and most final order of the court falls in futility and confusion."

Eastland said he believes most Americans agree with the South's position of separate-but-equal schools. All that is needed to insure attainment of that goal, he said, is "for the people at the level of the local communities to emulate the exemplary conduct of Warren County when they, too, are presented with a similar crisis."

The Alabama Legislature also went on record with a resolution lauding the white citizens of Warren County for boycotting the integrated school.

The joint resolution, passed unanimously Feb. 20, reads as follows:

"Whereas freedom of choice in association by individuals or groups is a fundamental, inalienable right, and it is this right which is being exercised in Warren County, Virginia, where the white residents of that county have set such a fine example for the South in refusing to return to a public high school reopened on an integrated basis under a Federal court order; and

"Whereas the people of Warren County are making a fight for the whole South in their action, which reflects their profound loyalty to traditions of the highest nature; and

"Whereas the people of Warren County have furnished an inspired example for all the people of the South; now therefore

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of Alabama, both Houses concurring, that this body expresses to the people of Warren County, Virginia, its feeling of deep admiration for their splendid conduct, and warmly commends them for their allegiance to principle and for their bold and courageous action."

Vultures

(Continued from p. 1)

when a brick was thrown through the windshield of a white man's car.

The victim, Charles Roy, a night-watchman, said one of the mob of 125 Negroes shouted "We don't want any white men in our section."

Amid reports that police had ordered five new sub-machine guns, commissioner Sellers warned that "further incidents of this type will not be tolerated. This is all the conversation needed—the next thing is action. If necessary, we will meet force with force."

Negro Johnnie Brown drew a \$200 fine and 30 days in jail for throwing the brick. Fifteen other Negroes were fined for disorderly conduct, one for contempt, and one for perjury.

On the legal scene, the Alabama Supreme Court refused to accept a U. S. Supreme Court order dismissing a \$100,000 fine against the NAACP, saying the decision was based on "erroneous information."

The fine was imposed in 1956 for contempt of court, when the NAACP refused to produce membership lists and other records. In dismissing the fine, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that membership lists need not be produced, but said the NAACP "apparently had complied" by producing other records.

Not so, said Alabama's high court. The Supreme Court's ruling was based on "erroneous information not contained in the court record." The NAACP did not make the records available, and therefore "is still in contempt." And the \$100,000 fine stands.

In another development, Birmingham's school superintendent has turned down the applications of seven Negro children, who wanted to transfer to white schools.

Dr. Frazer Banks said an investigation failed to show "any special benefits" accruing from such transfers, or any extraordinary circumstances justifying the transfers.

The Negro applications were regarded as another attempt to break down the Alabama pupil placement law, which the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld as Constitutional "on its face." The Court said if discrimination could be shown, the law could be declared unconstitutional in its application.